elections. It is a recommendation which the people ought to force the politicians to carry into effect. Speaker Sloan is a man over whom the rumor-makers are much concerned. They will do well to reserve their industry for more profitable undertakings. Mr. Sloan will do what he believes to be right without reference to bargains that may have been made for him or bargains that political traders may seek to make with him. He is a Speaker whom it will be safe to trust.

What a festive body the Port Hudson conclave of the "Two-Ninety-Eight" Society must be! A witness in the Louisiana investigation testifies that it was a social order, but the society had not done much of late. There was "not so much need of sociability since the election." The "sociability" that prevailed before the election seems to have welcomed a good many poor fel-lows " with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Chief-Justice Ludeling of Louisiana seems to have completely disposed of the United States Supreme Court the other day. It seems that this bold tribunal had the temerity to indulge in strictures upon Ludeling, which Mr. Ludeling entirely cleared away in a written statement before the Senate Committee He "exonerated" himself, says the Associated Press reporter. There has been a good deal of able-bodied swearing lately, but the man who could swear away a volume of Walface's Reports must take the palm. It is to be hoped the Court will be able to vindicate itself.

Gen. Hampton's action in sending Judge Mackey with a letter to Gov. Hayes has kicked up an bioned Democratic rumpus, and The Charlesto News hastens to explain. It says: "It is highly probable that Judge Mackey feels that Hayes is elected, but this is not the feeling of Gov. Hampton and other leading men in South Carolina. No attempt whatever has been made to make terms with Gov. Hayes or with the Republican party. The South Carolina Conservatives stand their rights under the election. They ask for nothing more and will accept nothing less. This is Gov. Hampmore and will accept nothing less. This is down ham been ton's position, and we find that he has, with decisive brevity, disavowed the opinions and purposes impured to him." This was done in the following telegram: "To Gen William Preston, Cinciunati, Onio: No one is authorized to make declarations for me or for my party here. We adde the decision of legitimate authority, and hope for a peaceful solution.—WADE HAMPTON."

As between Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Hoar the line is pretty plainly drawn in Massachusetts. The North Adams Transcript says: "We witnessed at the last Senstorial election the most revolting exhibition of Federal official influence we have ever known, and that has satisfied the people. If Senator Boutwell does not feel willing to help break up this shameful use of Federal pat-ronage to promote private ambition and cupidity, then he is not the man for this hour. We want men in the Senate great enough not to seek it, great ough to scorn any improper methods to secure it, great enough to rely on commanding ability It, great enough to rely on commanding ability and public service and not on the manipulations of the Custom-house. Mr. Hear is, we believe, anxious for a reform of the Civil Service and wilding to help destroy the detestable system and practice of prestining the public patronage to personal and partisan ends. On several occasions in our recent history he has boldly and resolutely resisted this practice at serious personal sacrifice. In fact, this attitude and stand against the shaneful use of Government patronage is now the most formidiate obstacle to his success. We have already a Semator of patronage; suppose now we have a Senator of the people."

GENERAL NOTES.

A cricket made from one of the side planks of the Mayflower is now to be seen at the Old South,

"Sweet by and by" is a strange death-song for a snielde. Wm. R. Martin, a shipping clerk, went to his boarding-house in Chicago last Tuesday afternoon, and after eating his supper and chatting with his room mate, struck up "Sweet by and by." His room-mate joined in the bynin, and finally the chorus was reached. At the words "by and by " there was a sharp report of a the words "by and by " there was a sharp report of a stol. Martin had suddenly drawn a revolver and shot meelf. There was a love affair back of the revolver.

A few days ago a Binghamton butcher saw s man take a quarter of mutton from a hook outside the shop and quietly walk away with it. The butcher followed the thief to a wretched tenement, and after some hesitation pushed open the door. The whole family wer eating the mutton raw. The thief said that he was unable to get work, and was compelled to take whatever came in his way un order to keep his family from starving to death. The butcher had no heart to arrest the fellow.

The luckless French Baron Arvid de Verner, who was recently sent-need to four years' imprisonment in the San Francisco Penitentiary for alleged embezzlement of two pictures, languishes in the County Jail and whispers to every newspaper reporter who happens to pass through the corridor. "I have been here seven months," he moans, "and have lost 19 pounds; and to months," he moans, "and have lost 19 pounds; and to think of four years in the Penitentiary. Why, the Judge was very easy in his charge, and the jury recommended me to mercy, and between them both they gave me four years." "But, Baron," mildly began the reporter. "Don't call me Baron, if you please," said the repudiator of titles. "I believe the very fact of my being a Baron is the secret of all my misfortunes." "And," he added mountfully, "what is the title now to me but ruffles to a man without a shirt!"

The religious papers are devoting considertions. A correspondent of The Observer calls it account for characterizing universal suffrage as a delusion and a snare, but admits that some modification of the present system is necessary. He holds that a property qualification cannot be made a basis of suffrage and suggests this remedy: "Let Congress, in behalf of the aries and each State in the Union enact laws r Territories and each State in the Union enact laws requiring every young man, on arriving at the age of 21 years, to be able to read and write before he is permitted to exercise the right of suffrage: that when he presents himself for the first time as a voter he be required, in addition to reading what is prescribed, to write his own name to the registry, in the presence of witnesses, and let his be the evidence of his qualifications." Educational suffrage that does not require more than this will seem to many not worth the candle. many not worth the candle

Prof. Swin, calls upon the preachers and editors who have gone out of their way to attack Mrs. Sullivan in their comments upon the Hanford-Sullivan case, to state how far the evidence brought out during the trial has tended to acquit her of any part in the murder. He says in The Alliance that " neither Mrs. Sullivan per her husband set forth from their home to have any difficulty with Mr. Hanford, and not having gone forth for that purpose, and indeed not having set forth together at all, but separately, it cannot be that the wife was leader of the deed. The call upon Mr. Hanford was was leader of the deed. The call upon Mr. Hanford was an extemporized matter, thought of by the way out upon an indefinite errand. As from the start it did not seem possible that Mrs. Sullivan could have even consented to any kind of a physical revenge, it is not very surprising that the evidence showed her entire innocence." Prof. Swing is more generous than Mrs. Sullivan's critics will ever choose to be. The fact that 11 of the juryinen voted for acquittal goes far to justify her conduct.

MUSIC.

THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Theodore Thomas's Third Symphony Concert will take place this evening at Steinway Hall The programme includes the G minor Symphony of Gade's "Novelletten," op. 53, for string orchestra : Bargiel's "Medea" overture, and the Third, er Cologne Symphony of Schumann.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A country big enough to poll 8,443,312 ought to be able to settle a Presidential question out any foolishness.—[Memphis Avalanche (Ind.) Mr. Conkling has not spoken simply for himself, but he has spoken for the better men of the Sen-ate, and the better men of the whole country, of every faith, will devoutly thank him for his brave and timely defense of the right.—[Philadeiphia Times (Ind.)

The side on which the people of the Carolinas will be found, in the unlikely event of a war grow-ing out of a contested Presidency, is the side where the Constitution and the laws shall be.—[Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

If Congress can meddle and the House can throw States out by raising objections, it can always throw the election into itself. Can any student of the Constitution suppose its makers prepared the electoral scheme and disjointed it in a way so preposterous!—[Crucinoat Commercial (Ind.)

Any Southern man who favors a fair settlement of the Presidential question, and opposes the noisy threats of the Knights of the Golden Circle, is promptly denounced as an enemy of the Democratic party, by the Northern organs of the latter. Even Sayler's committee, which quantinously reported that Hayes had carried South Carolina, are censured. Your Democratic buildozers do not want a fair and honest count.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)]

Ben Hill has done nothing worthy of recom-Den Hill has done nothing worthy of recom-please at the hands of the Democratic party. If any party, the Republican party is under obligations to him and should reward him. And the Democratic party in he State can afford in this hour to place a premium upon such a man as Ben Hill. If the Legislature of Georgia would render a service to the National Democracy it will return some one to the United States Senate whose name is not Eenj. H. Hill.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dom.)

Democratic indignation is growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. That is to say, the better elements of the party have settled down to the conviction that Hayes is the coming man and that the country will be able to stand him for one term. As to the would-be postmasters and things, of course they grow madder and madder, and will continue to do so eternity without end, Amen. But they don't count.—[Evansville Journai (Rep.

THE COUNT IN CONGRESS.

ROLE OF MR. FERRY AND THE HOUSES. THAT SENATORS BELIEVE MR. FERRY WILE DO-EX-JUSTICE CAMPBELL WRITES THAT CONGRESS

CONTROLS. Mr. Ferry still maintains silence in regard to the part he intends to play at the opening of the electoral votes. Senators, however, begin to have an opinion as to what he will do, and say that he will probably take one of two courses, which are described in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, given below. Ex-Justice Campbell, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, has given his views on the rights of Congress by letter to Senator Bayard. He maintains that, if the two houses concurrently do not declare that somebody has received a majority of the electoral votes, that then there will be no election, and the House must elect.

MR. FERRY'S PLANS. STILL SHENT ABOUT THEM HIMSELF-TWO LINES OF CONDUCT, ONE OF WHICH HE WILL PROBABLY ADOPT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- In spite of the great anxiety on all sides to know what views Mr. Ferry, the President of the Senate, holds upon the question of counting the electoral vote, and particularly to learn what plan he would adopt, he has preserved a discreet silence. He allows no authoritative statement of his views to be made. At the same time it is confidently elieved by certain Senators who have excellent opportunities for knowing, that he has substantially decided

to adopt one of two plans, provided both branches of Congress do not, prior to the 14th of February, agree upon some rule or legislation directing the proceedings joint convention. The first of these plans is to count all the votes, opening only those from the four contested States which he considers to be the rightful ones, and to announce the result to the joint convention with the statement that that is his judgment as to the proper count, and that if the two houses arrive at a dif-ferent conclusion he will obey any instruction which the joint convention, acting concurrently, shall give to him. The second plan is to count at first only the votes from States as to which there is no dispute, and then to present the duplicate sets of returns from each of the four

contested States to the joint convention with the an ouncement that as to them he awaits some instruction from the two houses of Congress acting concurrently what Mr. Ferry's action would be should the two houses not agree upon some specific instruction as to the disputed votes; but they are of opinion that should Con gress decline to give him any concurrent instruction, he will then consider himself, under the Constitution, required to declare the result according to his best judgment. In such a case there is little doubt that he would ount the returns from the four contested States which the Republicans consider at present to be the only gen-This latter theory of Mr. Ferry's action of course as

umes that should no joint rule or other regulation be adopted in advance, the joint convention will not be reovered to follow closely the unbroken line of precedents egard to the manner of counting the vote. In no instance since the foundation of the Government has the Vice-President announced any other result than that reported to him by the tellers which have been appointed og that occasion. All questions that have arisen in regard to the recounting of electoral votes have always been considered by the houses not after the an nouncement was made by the presiding officer of the Senate but before any result has been reported by him, and before he has made any statement in regard to it to the two houses. The House of Representatives in any event would undoubtedly object to a proceeding that is not strictly in accordance with prece dent; and an attempt of the President of the Senate to decide any question relating to the disputed votes in ad-vance, and then to leave it to the two bodies to overrule his decision, would be strongly resisted. All these conjectures become of no value, of course, in case the committees on the counting of the electoral votes arrive at any conclusions which shall be adopted by both houses. and this is the solution most earnestly to be desired.

A LETTER FROM EX-JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

THE RIGHTS OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM., AS VIEWED BY A DEMOCRAT IN THE

LIGHT OF HISTORY. Washington, Jan. 5 .- Senator Bayard of Delaware has furnished for publication a letter to him from ex-Justice John A. Campbell in regard to the rights of Congress and the authority of the President of the Senate at the counting of the electoral vote. It is historical and critical and takes the Democratic view of the whole ease. Its leading features are as follows:

Ex-Justice Campbell begins by saying that the nquiry as to the powers of Congress must start from the Constitution and cotemporaneous history. Going back, therefore, to the convention which framed the Con stitution in 1787, he says that numerous proposition were submitted to that body in regard to the mode of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States. Among these were plans for committing the tures of the States, to the people divided into districts, to electors chosen by lot from Congress, and to the Congress itself. None of these satisfied the convention. A plan was finally presented as a compromise of conflicting interests and ontradictory opinions, which proposed an election by the people through the agency of an electoral college; this was the plan adopted, it being about the last thing the convention acted upon; it was adopted because it met objections raised against the other plans, arising out of the conflicting interests of large and small States. Ex-Justice Campbell then sets out to define the official character of the President of the Senate, as bearing upon the question of his authority to open and count the

the question of his authority to open and celectoral votes. He says:

It was imposed as a duty upon the electors to sign, certify, and transmit under seal to the President of the Senate a statement of their votes. The President of the Senate was to open these in the Senate House at a session of the Senate. I desire you to note the fact that these were not to be sent to the President, nor Secretary of War, nor General of the Army. They were to be sent to the President of the Senate, not to any Sergeant-atoms. Jeremy Bentham tells us "In every political assembly there ought to be some person to presidents. to the President of the Senate, not to any Sergeant-at-Arms. Jeremy Bentham tells us "In every political assembly there ought to be some person to preside. I employ," he says, "the word president in preference to any other term which the English or any other European language offers as capable of being made to express the function I have in view." I learn from him that "marshai" was the appellation by which the President was designated in the Pollsh Diet, in one of the four orders which composed the Swedish body, and in the provincial assemblies of the noblesse instituted within the Rassian Empire. Bentham says "the office of 'marshai' was originally that of an osiler or groom, but by degrees a command over their riders. But to command militarity is to command over their riders. But to command alliarity is to command over their riders. But to command of their marshal, named by the king, speak or hold their tongues, as a souther turns to the right or to the left as the commander gives the word." He concluded that "of all the words which ever were or ever could be devised to denote the president of an assembly which is not meant for an army or a puppet-snow, the word marshal is that which ought most studiously to be avoided." I congraturate you, sir, that the Constitution has furnished you with a President of the Senate, and that his gavel has not been converted into a sword.

The framers of the Constitution adopted the most appreciate word in the English language to describe the

constitution has furnished you with a President of the Senate, and that his gavel has not been converted into a sword.

The framers of the Constitution adopted the most appropriate word in the English language to describe the officer to preside over the Senate and to receive communications designed for the Senate. He was to be a Senator, selected by a body which had plenary power to preserbe its rules for proceeding, and to punish its members, even to expulsion, for breaches of its order. In the performance of his duty the President of the Senate, in settling points of order, amouncing the result of votes, receiving communications, potitions, or addresses, is the mandatory of the Senate and is at all times subordinate to their control. It would be an inversion of their relation and an alterative of the constitution of the Senate were he to have power to impose his will upon them in a soiltary case. When the committee of the convention reported a recommendation that the electoral has should be transmitted to the President of the Senate, and which were not to be opened by him until a session of the Senate, they were familiar with the duties of the presiding officer and with the usages of deliberative assembles. Had they designed to make a change in the ordinary duties of the presiding officer, this would have been clearly expressed. I suppose the precedents of the British Parliament were more familiar to the statesmen who were engaged at Philadelphia in framing the Constitution to establish justice, secure tranquillity, and promote union. When Charles I came into the House of Commons and demanded the delivery to him of five of the patriot leaders, including Hampden and Pym, the Speaker, Lenthall, replied to him in a speech which constitution to establish justice, whose servant I am here; and I humbly beg your Majesty's pardon that I cannot give any other answer to what your Majesty is pleased to demand of me. We find in no cotemporary debate nor subsequent usage the assertion of the enormous power of declaring to

men from Fort Leavenworth, en route to Hot Springs, The letter then reviews the action of the Constitutional Ark. It is not known for what purpose these soldiers are sent to Hot Springs, but it is supposed the movement has some connection with Government property at that Convention in regard to the choice of a President by Congress, in case of a failure to elect by the people. It declares that strenuous opposition was manifested against

intrusting an election to the Senate, for the reason that it would give the Senate too much power; as the President would be the more creature of the Senate, and if the Senate was to confirm all his appointments, it would put almost the whole power of the Government into the bands of a few men; "the President would not be the

almost the whole power of the Government into the hands of a few mee; "the President would not be the man of the people, as he ought to be, but the minion of the Senate." On this point it says further:

It will be seen in these details that the evils which appeared most conspicuously to the mind of the convention as most likely to attend upon the choice of President and Vice-President were that there would be combinations among ambitious men holding offices under the Government, and that those men would employ influence, intricuc, causal, bribery, corruption, and faction whereby to promote and secure the election of particular candidates, and that it was necessary to remove the election as far as practicable from the presence of those dangerous agencies. We have seen the formidable array made against the proposition to vest the Senate with the power to make the choice. Suppose that Mason, Madison, or Wilson had discovered larking underneath the words, "which lists they shall sign, certify and transmit scaled to the seat of diovernment of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall in that House, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then and there be counted," a pewer like that claimed by a Louisiana or South Carolina Returning Board, or the marshal of a Pollah Diet, and had draczed the venomous beast from his hiding place, what would have been the sentiment of the Couvention!

The claim is that the President of the Senate is the

place, which would have been supported by the claim is that the President of the Senate is the final arbiter; that he can reject a return or count in a return. Their conclusion must have been that the President of the Senate would never fail to decide as the Senate might desire, and that the election would, for this cause alone, always devoive on the Senate. We find on the first suggestion of the exist-near of the newer that schemes were at once laid would, for this cause alone, always devoive on the Senate. We find on the first suggestion of the existence of the power that schemes were at once laid to displace the officer then presiding, so that a subservient and enscrupaions officer might be substituted to make of the Presidential office a booty and a spoil by a violent selzane of power. The conclusion is irresistible that there did not lurk underneath those words any flend to threaten the nation's safety; that if there be a usurpation—a lawless seizure of the Presidential office contrary to the will of the people—it cannot be covered or concealed by pretenses as shallow as they are deceitful. The offices of the country may be taken by force, but tyrannical power cannot control nor deparent the linealization of the people. I shall assume that the President of the Scuate will not claim nor use such a power, and that the certificates for the Electoral Colleges will be obserted in the possession and subject to the disposition of both houses of Congress in a joint session.

A concurrence of both houses in the declaration that certain candidates for President and Vice-President have received a majority of the electoral vote is insisted upon. It cites the analogous instances of every act of Congress requiring the assent of both houses and the power of a court being paralyzed by an equal division of the judges. If there is a division on the electoral count, Mr. Campbell says, then " the effect must be that the record must show that the two houses of Congress are entirely unable to determine whether either capilidate has a majority of the whole number of the electors appointed. But without a concurrence of the two houses in the conclusion that there has been such a majority in favor of some one, there can be no judgment that an election has been made. The obligation arises then on the part of the House of Representatives to elect the President, and on the part of the Senath to elect the Vice-Presi-

A SKETCH OF EX-JUSTICE CAMPBELL. The letter of ex-Justice Campbell to Senator Bayard derives its weight from the fact that the writer has been a life-long Democrat, and that he once occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a Georgian by birth, and comes of a Revolutionary family, his grandfather having served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Nathanael Greene. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1826. Preparing for the practice of the law, he went to Montgomery, Ala., and remained there for a number of years. In 1853 he was appointed as a Democrat an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by the President, and was identified with many of the famous decisions of the court during the years preceding the rebellion, the Dred Scott decision among others. He opposed the secession of Alabama, among others. He opposed the secession of Alasama, but did what he could to give commissioners from the Southern States a standing with President Lincoln when they came up to negotiate with him. In 1861 Justice Campbell resigned and went South, becoming Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederacy under Mr. Sedon. He was in 1864 one of the three Peace Commissioners with whom the Peace Conference was held in Hampton Roads, Alexander H. Stephens and R. M. T. Hunter being the other two. Since the war the ex-Justice has been cyaciteting law in New-Orleans, where he now resides, ife is now 65 years old.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

DELAY IN EXAMINATION OF THE SECURITY COM-PANY CAUSED BY POOR BOOK-KEEPING-THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL TO BE INVESTIGATED BY AN OFFICER OF THAT STATE.

The examination of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department has been nearly completed. Superintendent Smyth, in conversation with a Thibune report clast evening, said the work had been much delayed by the very imperfect condition in which he had found the books of this There had been such a want of system and, as was evident in some cases, a manipulation of the accounts, that he had been obliged to verify, as nearly as possible. ne had been some difficulty had also been perienced on account of a difference of opinion as to the value of some property held by the company at Williamsbridge,

but this was settled yesterday. Mr. Smyth said that during the latter part of December Mr. Smyth said that during the latter part of December he issued a commission for the examination of the New-Jersey Muthai Life. Mr. Stedwell, the President of the company, anticipating an examination, had made application to Mr. Kebsey, the Secretary of State, who is also in charge of insurance matters in the State of New-Jersey, for an examination by him, evidently preferring an investigation from that source to one by the New-Yerk Department. Great efforts, Mr. Smyth said, had undoubtedly been made by the New-Jersey Life to secure the risks of the Continental Life. If he could have begun the examination of the combany before Mr. Kelsey entered upon the investigation, be thought some developments regarding the intimate connection between the two hat maned companes might have been made. The principal reason why he wanted to make the examination was to enable him satisfactorily to answer many inquiries made by policy-holders of the Conthental Life.

Attended to the control of the continents of the Conthental Life.

He. Attorney-General Fairchild was expected in this city Attorney-General Fairchild was expected in this city last evening to look after some matters, it was understood, connected with the Security Life Company. When ex-Mayor Wickham, as receiver of the Security Coupany, made a requisition for the funds of the company deposited with the Superinfendent. Mr. Smyth declined to comply with the demand, in accordance with a receive decision of the Court of Appeals. Eliker a modification of the order of the court making Mr. Wickham receiver or a mutual understanding between Messra, Smyth, Fairchild, and Wickham will have to be effected, and this, it was stated last evening, was one of the objects of Mr. Pairchild's contemplated visit here at this time.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING FINANCES.

Information was obtained yesterday from a trustworthy source that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company recently mortgaged all its property, wherever to be found, to the company's solicitor, George de B. Keim, as trustee, for the purpose of raising funds, if possible, to meet its interest and other pressing obligations. The mortgage of the property in Twenty-eighth-at, in this city, as mion of which was made in Thursday's TRIBENE, formed a part of this transaction. It was also stated that the actual indebtedness of the company during the past year had been increased about \$2,000,000. The annual statement is expected in a few

anos.

In regard to the proposed coal combination, a private lefter from a trustworthy source in Philadelphia, received in this city yesterday, states that both the Reading and Lackawanna companies had declined to have anything to do with the matter unless the Lehigh Valley Company would give security of \$500,000 in Government bonds for the faithful performance of the contract on its part, and consequently negotiations have been broken off.

OBITUARY.

GEN. JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE.

Gen. John J. Abercrombie, of the United States Army, died on Wednesday last, at his residence in Rosiyn, Long Island, age 73 years. Gen. Abererombie entered West Point in September, 1817, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry in July, 1822. In February, 1844, he was brevetted Major for 1822. In February, 1844, he was prevented and the heavery and meritorious service in Florida, "to rank from the day on which was fought the battle of Okee-chobee, on which occasion he acted with the greatest galantry and coolness." For gailantry at the several conflicts of Monterey, he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1852 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Infantry.

A telegram to THE TRIBUNE from Bloomington. fil., says: "Father Barger, noted for his early experience in Methodism in the West, and one of the ollest divines living since the death of the celebrated Peter Cartwright, died here to-day of heart disease. He-was born in 1801 in Culpepper County, Va., and came West in 1832." BALTIMORE, Jan. 5 .- Beale H. Richardson, a

prominent citizen, died here to-day. He was several years proprietor of The Baltimore Republican and Argus, a pro-Southern journal which was suppressed by Gen. MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN THE WEST. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5 .- Lieut. Dyer of the

23d Infantry passed through this city yesterday with 30

strengthen the "higher has safety of our repaidic rests.

From The Chenango (N. Y.) Telegraph.

During the late campaign THE TRIBUNE has been generally found upon the right side of the campaign question. Though "independent," it saw in

APPRECIATIVE COMMENTS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The Grange (N. J.) Journal.

It is only just to say that the part taken by The New-York Tribune in the recent political canvass and in the unfortunate complications arising therefrom entities it to the respect, confidence, and gratitude of all good citizens. It has supported Hayes and Wheeler with equal carnestness and power, but not in the blind, partisan way char eteristic of a political organ. It would be too much to say that in reading it we do not sometimes miss the hand of its great founder, but we can say with perfect truth and sincerity that, on the whole, it is better now than it ever was before. Its editorials are unmatched by those of any other journal in the United States for breadth of view, elevation of tone, and pure and vigorous English. Its news is distributed and emphasized with due regard to the laws of proportion and perspective, and its weble character and make-up indicate the pressure of one vigiliant, wise, and controlling mind. In one respect its course is in strong contrast with that of nearly every other pollical journal in the United States. It makes no assaults upon its cotemporaries, and it replies to attacks upon itself only by a dignified slience. It took its stand upon this principle even before Mr. Greeley's death, and it has been true to it ever since. Its envious rivals have bawled themselves hoarse in attacking it, attering all manner of falsshoods—affirming, for instance, that it was owned and controlled by a well-known capitalist who never possessed a dollar of its stock; but even under this provocation it has remained silent, trusting to its own character and to time for any needed vindication.

From The Allenton (Penn.) Bulletin.

We must pay our respects to The New-From The Allentown (Penn.) Bulletin

tion it has remained silent, trusting to its own character and to time for any needed vindication.

Prom The Allentown (Penn.) Bulletin.

We must pay our respects to The New-York Tribune, which, as a newspaper, a journal, and as a model of typography, commands our merited praise, and must extort the admiration and appreciation of all who read it. During the political campaign of last Fall The Tribune was largely read by the intelligent of both parties, because apart from politics it renders daily a better equivalent for the price it brings than any other similar business enterprise in the world, and the reader who wants the newsserved in the most intelligible and accessible form will not read any other paper in preference if once The Tribune is tried. A glance of live minutes will give the average reader of this remarkable paper a general and correct idea of all that is agitating the world owing to the brief, pointed and clear summaries that are published on every important subject; while to the more lebsurely reader, the philosopher, or the man who wants entertainment, its broad columns afford hours of occupation, study, or amusement. People have not yet learned to feet the same personnal affection for Whitelaw Reid that The Tribune tangent them to entertain toward Horace Greeley, but as under the latter the journal was excellent and popular, under the former its ability has been maintained, its collection of news enlarged and its circulation wonderfully increased far above any figures attained under the sdministration of the old white hat. As a purveyor of news and valuable intelligence ably commented on, The Tribune is, in our est mation, the best paper published; and if it has not the very largest circulation among all its American competitors, that is the fault of the paper. A glance at its columns reveals a spiendid oursiness, and the glory of its manacement is that its means are expended tor talent and progress in all that its destruction. Herald (Rep.)

The Tribune is still one of the foremost

From The Manchester (Ionea) Herald (Rep.)

THE TRIBUNE is still one of the foremost among the educated and intelligent classes of the people. What Mie Sun is to the gambiers, prostitutes, and theves of New-York City, The Tribune is to the men and women of calture and refinement all over the country. It is a strong, able, courageous fournal, and well deserves the great circulation and influence it has attained.

From The Park Country

From The Richfield Sprivate (N. Y.) Mercory (Ind.)
THE TRIBUNE is too well known to need probe from us. Read the prospectus for 1877, and then subscribe for the Duly, Second-Weekly, or Weekly. "You pays your moneys and you takes your choice."

pays your moneys and you takes your choice."

Prom The Fort Henry (N. Y.) Herald (Int.)

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a marvel of cheapness, considering the freat extra and ansurpassed excellence of its reading matter. The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best family paper published in America. It has matter of interest and profit for every member of the family; even for the children who have just learned to read it devotes a special department, viz., "The Tribune Jr." One of the best experiments that can be made, is to try The Tribunits for one year in the family. It will advertise itself. He who can take The Daily Tribune enjoys one of the greatost of privileges and advantages. From The Red Bank (N. J.) Standard (Ind.)

THE TRIBUNE of to-day is the same TRIBUNE

The Tribune of to-day is the same Tribune founded by Horsee Gracies, and if anything is better now than ever be ore—even under the personal management of that eminent journaist. Its news columns teem with the latest and freshest news from every available source, and are reliable for trubuness. If brevity is the soul of wit, then its editor als have approached as near the elimax as is possible. Its dispatches from all points of the compass are accurate, as has been illustrated in the past. While many may differ from its opinions, we nevertheless pronounce The Tribunes the "Leading American Newspaper."

From The Prechold (N. J.) Inquirer (Rep.)

Among all our exchanges, there is none we prize more highly than The New-York Tubune. Its stands at the very lead and front of American journals. Its editorials are admirable as its news columns are exhaustive. Thoroughly reliable, it sacrifices nothing of its dignity by pandering to the depraved tastes of cheap readers, while it gives no sensation dispatches for the sace of seeling a few hundred extra copies. Its course through the heat campaign has been admirable, and reflects high credit on the successor of its illustrious founder. In while it makes no secret of its thoroughly Reoublican principles, it has never eyel failed to arraign the Republican leaders when their course has not satisfied it. Its curps of writers is unsurpassed, and defice comparison, we believe, with that of any news-

defies comparison, we believe, with that of any news-paper in existence.

From The Wellsville (N. Y.) Reporter (Rep.)

The course of The New-York Tribune in The course of The New-York Tribune in the year just closing his greatly strengthened it in the estimation of Republicans and all good citizens. It has had largely to do with reclaiming and holding firm the Liberal Republicans to the cause of Right and Justice. It mas a host of patrons and readers in Allegany County, and justly lays claim to being one of the greatest newspapers in the world. We invite to it the thoughtful at tention of the noble Republicans and Liberals of Allegany was, in the campaliar recently closed, gave to Hayes and Wheeler the proud majority of 2,998.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is the best newspaper, considered in its entirety, published in this try or in the world.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is one of the leading New-York papers, it has been justly termed. "The Great American Newspaper," and is read by millions of people all over the world.

From The Hamilton (Onio) Telegraph (Rep.)

In the list of newspapers that we offer to In the list of newspapers that we offer to furnish in our club list there is not one more deserving than the New-Your Weekly Tribuye. The paper has always had a reputation as broat as the Republic, and it is to-day an infinitely better newspaper, in every sense of the word, than when it was directed by the great journalist who founded it. In forming opinion, and in its correspondence from every center of population in this country and in the Old World, The Tribuyer ranks among the foremost papers in the country.

From The Morristosen (N. J.) Jerzeyman (Rep.)
THE TRIBUNE has long had a hold on the people which it means to retain. It is conducted war great ability, is fearless in the expression of its opinions, and one of the most valuable public educators in the country.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE still maintains the high standard won by it in the past, and as a reliable news journal bas no superior.

mews journal has no superior.

From The Morristown (N. J.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE maintains its well-carned reputation as "the leading American newspaper." It is edited with consummate ability. Its position in regard to present political complications is consistent and partiolic, and will largely increase its already extensive circulation throughout the country.

From The Potter Journal, Contemport. Penn.

"The pith of the matter," in another column,

from THE TRIBUSE, explains the Presidential situation so clearly and forcibly that it will early conviction to all impartial minds. In our judgment THE TRIBUSE has impartial minds. In our judgment has a consist for consistence during the present critical contest for consistence in rights, and for free and fair elections, than any other paper in America. It is doing a grand work, and deserves to be sustained by all persons who are in favor of a government resting on the will of a majority of the people. Let us have faith in the right and be of good

people. Let us have taken he had been cheer.

From The Newark (N. J.) Courier.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE still maintains its position in the front rank of American newspapers. It both impartial and independent and as such its opinion is highly regarded. It is still Regaudican in principle, out will not pass by unnoticed the errors and corruptions of the party. The literature of The Tribune is always excellent. It is highly prized by all cultivated readers. The Weekly has very complete market reports and much other matter valuable to farmers.

other matter valuable to farmers.

From The Penticuler (Mich.) News.

While you are sending your dollar for THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, suppose you add 25 cents
more for a copy of THE TRIBUNE Almanae, which you
will find to be of great value, containing, as it does, carefully compiled political statistics with which every intelfully compiled political stat ligent voter ought to be fam

THE N. Y. THERENE IS one of the leading newspapers of the world. The Table world. The Table was a ever more ably conducted than to-day in its various departments. Every tarmer in the land may become wiser by taking a copy of the great paper founded by Horace Greeley.

From The Engineer (Me.) Scattered. From The Enstport (Me.) Scaling.
THE TRIBUNE, all things considered, is, we

THE TRIBUNE, all things considered, is, we think, the best newspaper printed in America. It contains late and full intelligence of all matters of public interest transpuring throughout the civilized world. The individual who reads the Tribune every week carefully knows all of importance that is going on in the world, and can form an intelligent judgment upon all questions under discussion. The newspaper has very properly been called "the great educator of the age," and in this respect The Tribune, in our opinion, ranks the highest. It discusses national questions from a high moral standpoint. It does not seek so much to know what is popular, but what is best. In politics it is independent, supporting the men and measures which it deems best calculates to promote the true prosperity of the country. In the campaign of 1872 it opposed the Republican nominee for the Presidency, and during the past (pur years) it has very sharply criticised many of the leading men and measures of the Republican party. It has been prompt in awarding praise where it thought it belonged, in the campaign just ended it supported the Republican candidates generally, and its editorials have had the old time Transume ring and vigor in behalf of justice and right. It is by the general crentation of such papers as The Tributus that our people are to cultivate and strengthen the "ligner law" principies upon which the safety of our republic rests.

Hayes the best man for President, and fearlessly advo-cated his election. As a newspaper THZ TRIBUNK stands high, and deserves the support of those who would have an independent metropolitan journal. Its Daily is al-ways fresh with intelligence from every part of the coun-try, and we may add the world.

From The Bricksburg (N. J.) Times and Journal.

There is that in the treatment by THE NEW. There is that in the treatment by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNG of President Grant, now that his final message has gone to Congress and the world, that makes our always favorable newspaper more than ever valued. THE TRIBUNG has never hesitated To speak freely both in praise and in censure of the President; its criticisms have been, in the main, if not always, just; but there have been times when we have thought that its stinging rebukes would have been more effective with the people if they had been tempered with mercy. Now, however, when President Grant gives what is probably his last public address to the people. THE TRIBUNE speaks "the words of truth and soberness" in such a calm and candid manner that, while they will elevate that journal in the estimation of every calm and candid man, will help the good that the President has done to live after him more than anything that has been said by any cotemporaneous journal.

From The Plainfield (N. J.) Central New-Jersey Times. From The Plainfield (N. I.) Central Non-Jersey Times.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE deserves great praise for its painstaking efforts to complete the list of the unfortunate victims of the Brooklyn catastrophe. It required the labor of 15 persons for 24 hours to secure the names and the accompanying personal facts, all of which were presented in an admirable manner. This catalogue is itself a brief history of the calamity, and will be preserved as a memento of the terrible tragedy. ill be preserved as a memento of the terrible tragedy.

From The Genesso (Ill.) Republic.

For many years THE TRIBUNE has been the

For many years THE TRIBUNE has been the leading newspaper of this country, a character which it is determined to maintain without the least abatement if money, talents, and enterprise can do it. Each daily issue of free Tribune is a volume of fresh news, able editorians, valuable correspondence, and interesting miscolary—a complete history of the great world of the day before. It is always sound and reliable. The Weekly TRIBUNE is one of the very best literary and family journals in the land, and is worth many times the subscription price.

Among independent journals The Tribune takes the lead in ability, excellence, and reliability of news, range of current literature, sgricultural matters, market reports, &c. It certainly has done good work for the campaign just closed, in maintenance of the fundamental principles of Republicanism.

mental principles of Republicanism.

From The Uticu(N. Y.) Morning Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is entitled to the credit of being the first authority to prove, by an elaborate comparison of election figures, that Mr. Tilden's much boasted "popular majority" in the nation is "a majority obtained by diligent use of knives and revolvers, whips and rifles." The figures are so absolutely convincing that they should be published by every Republican new spacer in the land. publican newspacer in the land.

From The Springfield (Ohio) Republic.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is in its matter, its tone, its judiciousness, its comprehensiveness and ability the lending journal in the country. It has been of great service to honest, thinking men of all parties during the last campaign, and also since the election. Its stitements have been fair, strong, and weighty, and have been received by the non-partisan public with confidence. If does seem to us that all well-informed men should regard THE TRIBUNE as a household requisite. Mr. Whiteliaw Reid, the editor—well-known to be an Onio man, burn and bred—is still edvor-un-chief of this great paper, and at the head of his profession in America.

From The Galesburg (III), Republican-Register.

As a newspaper THE TRIBUNE is the best

printed in the world; and as an independent journal, is aims at accuracy in a lits statements, political and other From The Altoona (Penn.) Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE is in all respects a most complete newspaper, and everything worth printing flads a place in its broad and interesting columns. The TRIBUNE never fails to give its subscribers more than the worth of their money. As a square dealer our Republican friends will find it all that they could wish as a newspaper. Subscribe for: From The New-Brighton (Penn.) News.

There is no paper in the country that did There is no paper in the country and the republican party than The New-York Tribune. Its advocacy of Gov. Hayes was intelligent and fair, and never once did it descend to the trickery of partis n politics to carry a point. Its ability is recognized by all, and as a new-paper it has but few rivals. Those of our readers who desire a trustwortly newspaper should subscribe for it.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BRAVERY OF A POLICEMAN. RESCUE OF A CHILD FROM A BURNING STORE IN BROOME-ST. BY ROUNDSMAN BYRNES.

A fire broke out about 3 a. m. yesterday on the first floor of the three-story brick building at No. 497 Broome-st., occupied by Morris Mchesey, dealer in furs. The flames spread quickly, and a dense smoke was created by the barning fur. The second and third floors were occupied by Isaac B. Kleinert in the manufacture of caps. His apartments were soon filled with smoke. Mr. Kleinert and his family, consisting of his wife and six children, lived on the third floor, and were aroused by cries of "fire" and suffocating smoke. The father with considerable difficulty assisted his family to the street, and was congratula ing himself upon the street, and was congratula ing himself upon their narrow escape, when he missed his youngest daughter, Isabella, age 10. Roundsman Byrnes of the Eightt Precinct immediately rushed up the burning stairway, and, groping his way through the dense smoke, succeeded in finding the almost unconscious child. He wrapped her in his coat and took her in safety to her parents. The roundsman was severely burned about the face, and had his hair and whiskers almost singed off. The odor of the burning fur almost overcame him. The cause of the fire was the upsetting of a stove on the first floor. Morris Mehesey's damage to stock is estimated at \$5,000, and to the building about \$300. Isaac B. Kleinert's stock of caps was only slightly damaged by smoke and water.

AT STANHOPE, N. J.-LOSS \$11,100.

Mechanics' Hall caught fire last night at 9 o'clock, and burned to the ground. It was owned by Abrem L. Clark, valued at \$7,000, and insured for \$,4000. John A. Quick & Co. lose \$3,000; insured for \$1,500. how occupied the first floor as a tin-shot Alonzo Glover had his cabinet shop and furniture wareroom on the second floor, where the fire originated. H. ones \$800 and his books. The third story was a hall, loses 500 and his looses and Mechanics. Their loss is about \$300; no insurance. The store of Lawrence & King, the tannery of Mr. Cottrell, and a house just across the canal, were saved by the cirizens with buckets of water, the primitive and only means of extinguishing fire in the village.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- The Methodist Episcopal church at Antwerp, in this county, was en-

A METHODIST CHURCH BURNED.

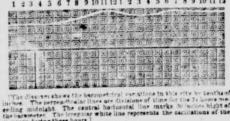
tirely destroyed by fire this morning. The dre is sup posed to mave originated near the furnace, and was discovered about 3 o'clock. The loss is \$20,000; insurance, \$16,000.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. INDICATIONS.

In the Middle States falling barometer, south-cast to north-east winds, rising temperature, in creasing cloudiness, and along the coast rain, turning into snow in the northern portion.

In New-England, rasing followed by falling barometer, westerly winds, shitting to southerly or easterly, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Morning. Noon. Night 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 121 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



Yesterday's curve of air-pressure continues the up ward movement of the previous day. Temperature has risen, though still below freezing point. The prospect of disagreeable weather at the close of the week is in-

creased.

To-day and to-morrow partly cloudy and at times
threatening skies may be expected, with a probability o
light snow turning into rain. The rise of temperature
may be sufficient to cause a partial thaw.

THREATENING ASPECT OF THE ICE-CUTTERS' STRIKE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- Most of the large ce companies have resolved to defer cutting ice he until Monday. A few men are at work and all are peaceable. A dispatch from Catskill to The Daily Freeman says the strike was resumed there this morning with in-creased vigor. From 400 to 500 men with clubs pa-

creased vigor. From 400 to 500 men with clubs paraded the streets in defiance of orders from the authorities, making incending threats. Agents of the tee companies have called on the Sheriff for posses of 200 men to guard cach of the ice houses at Catskill, Athens, and Coxanckie. If these are not provided the State authorities will be called upon for protection. – The village officials are helpless. The clothing house of Brokaw Brothers, opposite

Cooper Institute, have just completed their annual invand now offer goods at lower prices than before the war.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world—This is a man,"
writes "Inkespears in "Julius Casar," So are the elementa
mixed in B. T. Babbitt's Totlet Sone, that he can say to all
the world: "This is the soap.", Frankly we are compelled to
admit the supreme excellence of this new invary of the toilet,
known by its infantile title on account of its delicious purity
and agreeableness to the touch. A CITY CLERK CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5 .- W. J. Sandford, City

Clerk of Covington, Ky., was charged with forgery by

Mr. Shinkle, President of the City Council. At a meeting

of that body Mr. Shinkle stated that several city orders had been raised by Sandford, and the latter's books had

been made to agree with the amounts taken. A warm was sworn out to-day by Mr. Shinkle for sandford's arred but he could not be found. The amount of the forger is nuknown. The Covington Council to-night suspend-him from office.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Joseph Perault, an en-ineer on the Eric Railroad, died this morning from the in-planton of steam at the collision at Black Rock last night. CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The boiler of a portable saw-ill, owned by Nott & Co., exploded near Marietta, Ohio, to day, and severely injured four wood.nen, one of whom will probably dis.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

POTTSYHLE, Pa., Jan. 5.—In an altercation at Shenandeah last night a boy named Oscar McCord struck Jeseph Bokanty on the head with a club and killed him. McCord was brought to Pottsville this morning and lodged in jail.

Steamship Anchoria (Br.), Munro, Glasgow Dec. 23, and Moville 24th, with moise, and pass, to Heuderson Bros.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 5.—A dispatch from London reports the loss at sea of the brigantine Beaver (of St. John), which sailed from New-York Nov. 22 for Queenstown. The crew were saved. [For other Ship News see Seventh Page.]

were saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 5.—The steamship George Washington arrived here to-day iron St. Johns, N. F., and reports having have every passage. She left there on Saturday hast, and apperienced heavy gales. Her fuel become exhausted, and an hurned her bulkinesis and 13 barrels of pork. Among her passengers were the crew of the wrocked American solir. Daniel Z. Barnham.

DETURNED.

Londox, Jan. 5.—The American ship Abner I. Benyon, Watts, from St. Nazaire Dec. 25 for too United States, pus back to Quiberon under stress of weather.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Arrived 3d, Gyda; 5th, Rhine, Santa Clara, Importer (Capt. Sutherland), Tam O'Shanter (Capt.

Larsen).

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAVANNAR, Jan. 5.—Arrived, bark Rockwood, from Liverpool; schr. Carrie Jones, from Ricamond. Cleared, ship Eureka, for New York barks Bina Campbell, for Charleston; Francis Herbert, for Doboy; Samuel Fish, for Bath.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Arrived, schr. D. S. Ives, Dunelle, from New York. Cleared, steamanips Olympus, Billings, and Lairlin, Fitt, for Liverpool; bark R. becca Crowell, Crowalt, for New York. Sailed, steamanip Istian.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 6.—Cleared, bark Diego, for Cork; brig George Burnham, for Maianzas; schr. C. H. Foster, for Pointe-a Pitre.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 5.—Cleared, Dark Diego, for Jone, Goorge Burnham, for Matanzas; sehr. C. H. Foster, for Pointea Pitre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Cleared, ship William McGillvery, for Liver-pool; barks Mindet, for Cadin; Castmiro C., for Limerick, Passes—Arrived, ships Joseph Pish and Protector from Local-configuration Grand Grand, Clear Remond, from Liverpool; barks Kate Cana, do., F. C. Merryman, Iron Liverpool; Vanadis, from Amsterdam; Nerea, from Guidouster; Minnie H. Watts, from Antwerp; Colin E. McNoil, from Lagnayra; Consiglia Galatola, from Dublin, Nourolk, Va., Jan. 5.—Sailed, saip Marina, for Liverpool, Arrived, bark Bjorgvin (Nor.)

MARRIED.

ARKHED.

GETZENDANNER-LAWRENCE-Jan. 3, in Christ Church, Ryc, Naw York, by the Rev. C. M. Brewster, Chas. H. Getzendamer, M. D., to Eleanor V. Lawrence.

GGDEN-HALSEY-At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 4, 1977, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. E. Kempshall, D. D., James C. Ogden to Sara W., daughter of the late M. W. Haisey.

REBOUL. MONSON—At the residence of the late Judge Strong, St. George's Manor, Setauket, Long Island, on Wednesslay, Jan. 3, by the itev, P. M. Noll, Homer W. Re-boul to Nina Strong, uaughter of the late Marcena Monson, jr. UPSON-COOK-In Seymour, Conn., Jan. 3, by the Rev. S. C. Leonard, Le Roy Upson, esq., of Waterbury, to Mrs. Eather Cook of Seymour.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ABEGG-In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, Jan. 4, Frederick, second son of Henry and Sarah Abegg, aged 14 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 117 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock p. u. ALLSTON-In Brooklyn, Jan. 5, John E. Ailston, in the catt year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 294 Vanderbilt ave., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m.

derbittave, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m.

EGBERT—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Jan. 5, Mrs.,
Charlotte De Forest Egbert, aged 85 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend
the funeral, at the Reformed Church, Brighton Hights, on
Monday, 8th inst., at 1 p. m.

GREGG—On Friday, Jan. 5, 1877, Robert E., son of Ruy.
David and Kate Gregg, age 5 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend
the funeral on Saturday, at 2 p. m., from the residence of his
parents, 244 West Forty-eighth-st.

KENDALL—Thursday, Jan. 4. Mary Louisa, wife of Edward.

KENDALL-Thursday, Jan. 4, Mary Louisa, wife of Edward H. Kendall and daughter of the late R. T. Date of Mobile, Ala. A. Achdan and daugates of the sasidence of her mother, No. 25 West Fifteetiest, on Saturday at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MULLIGAN—In this city, Friday, Jan. 5, Emily, wife of William Mulligan and daugater of the late Dudley B. Fuller. Funeral services will be held at the house of her brother delaw, Frederick Sturges, 36 Park ave., Monday morning, Jan. 8, at half-past 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park to interment.

Park for interment.

PURDY-At White Plains, on Thursday, Jan. 4, Sally M., wife of David Purdy, aged 67 years, 8 months, 12 days. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal church at White Plains on Sunday, the 7ts, at 25 y o'clock.

at 25 o'clock.

RUTON—At Orange, N. J., Jan. 4, Joanna Vermilye, wife of
B. B. Ruton.

Her friends and those of her brothers, Wm. M., Rev. Thos. E.,
and J. D. Vermilye, are invited to attend the funeral, on
Monday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock m., at her late residence, Mainst, Orange, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher-sts. at 10:10 a. m. for Orange Junction Station. HACK-In Westphalia, Prussia, Frank Schack, on the 31s

or December.

THOMAS—At Irvington on Hudson, Friday morning Mrs. Hannah II. Thomas, whow of late John Thomas.

Funeral at her late residence, on Monday next at 11 a. m. VANDERBILT—On the 4th hat, Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Strangers, Mereer st, between Clinton and Waverley places, on Sunday, the 7th inst, at had past 10 of coke a. m. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Staten Island.

WILCOX-At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, the 3d mst. Mame T., eldest daughter of Josiah T. and Helen M. Wilcox agel 23 years.
Funeral on Saturday, at I o'clock p. m. Train by Delawars,
Lackawanna and Western Railroad leaves Barclay-st. at
10:50 a. m.

Special Notices.

Coughs .- A medicinal preparation in the form of a lezenge is the most convenient, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic

Graduated Chest and Lung Protectors are the best undergar ments for securing sound lungs, health and comfort. Soid every where. Mailed, \$2. Isaac A. Singer, manufacturer, 704 B'way.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,

All the pews and nise chairs remains in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUE-DAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1877, commencing at 7 o'clock. And no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD, See'y Board Trustees,

H. S. WELD, See y Board Trustee
Patents, Trudemarks, &c.,
secured in the United States and foreign countries by
ARTHUR V. BRIESEN'S PATENT AGENCY,
258 Broadway, New York,
Best references Send for book of instruction.

Best references. Send for book of natruction.

Past-Dilice Notice.—The foreign mais for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1877, will close at this office on TUES-DAY at 4 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 4 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Dakota, via Steamship Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 1130 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Suevia, via Plymouth, therbourg, and Handburg; on SATURDAY at 7 a. m., for Europe by steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown correspondence for Germany, or Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer miss be specially addressed); and at 8 s. m., for Europe, by steamship Oder, via Southam ton and Eremen. The Europe, by steamship Oder, via Southam ton and Eremen. The Europe, by steamship Oder, via Southam ton the mails for Nassau, N. P., wil leave New York Jan. 6. The mails for Nassau, N. P., wil leave New York Jan. 6. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco Jan. 16. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Jan. 16. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Jan. 31. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

Special Notice.

The foreign mails for Europe by sicamabip oder, via Southampton and Bremen, on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1877, will close at 10 a. m. Supplementary at 11:15 a. m.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1877.

Postmaster.

LOST-On Saturday, after 12 colock, a black POCKET BOOK, containing Theater falls, Notes payable, Receipts and other valuable papers. A suitable reward will be paid to any person returning the same to the Advertising lock of The Tribune.

The Tribune Almanae for 1877.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Editor.
This standard and valuable Political Almanac will be issued soon after Jan. 1, 1877, and will contain many new features of service and importance. Among its contents will be:

1. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

with all its amendments, together with all recent am to the Constitutions of the several States.

2. FULL ELECTION RETURNS from all the States and

Territories of the vote for State officers and Members of Con-

3. THE POPULAR VOTE for President from 1824 to 1876 4. THE ELECTORAL VOTE from the first Presidential

election to the last, giving the vote of each State for each canidate, with full explanatory notes, illustrating the workings of the Electoral College system.

5. ALL THE NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS of the

ampaign of 1876.
6. LISTS OF THE XLIVIA CONCRESS and of the XLVIA as far as elected; of the principal Executive and Judicial offi-cers, with a digest of the number and location of the minor

Civil Officers.
7. ABSTRACTS OF ALL THE PUBLIC LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

8. LISTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE U. S. SEN. ATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 9. INTERNAL REVENUE, CURRENCY, and BANKING

TABLES, with statistics of the ordinary revenues and expen-tures of the Government from 1850 to 1876, inclusive.

10. STATISTICS OF FOREIGN and DOMESTIC TRADE, and of the Iron, Steel, Cotton, and Woolen Manufactures of the United States. Other departments, not less valuable and impostant, will also be included in the Aluanac, which will be in many respects one of the most complete and exhaustive ever issued-

indispensable to every public man and intelligent citizen. Advertising space may be secured by prompt application.
The price of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1877 will be 25 cents per copy, postpaid: five copies for \$1. Orders will be filled in the order of their receipt. Address

THE TRIBUNE,